

RULE HERE THE THEME

(Continued from First Page.)

the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

This is the usual provision found in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of territorial governments in the United States, but the Commissioners regard the provision as exceptionally important in this bill for many reasons, among which they mention the continued importation of Chinese labor into Hawaii.

Remarkable on this point they say: "It has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii, before and since the establishment of the Republic, to import men under labor contracts for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to return to the countries from which they came. Those brought in are mainly from China and Japan. Since the act of Congress annexing Hawaii was passed prohibiting Chinese immigration, Hawaiian sugar planters have seemed to be making an unusual effort in securing the importation of Japanese laborers, fearing trouble and embarrassment on account of insufficient labor for the care and carrying on of their sugar plantations. Of course, it becomes necessary to extend our labor laws over the islands, so as to prohibit all kinds of foreign contract labor from coming to the territory; first, because it is the policy of this country to keep out all kinds of cheap foreign labor, including coolie labor, and thereby prevent such labor from interfering with the wages of American labor; and, secondly, to protect our manufactured products from competition with manufactured goods produced by cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States will place the people of the territory on the same footing as the people of the States and other territories of the United States in regard to the foreign labor."

The question whether white labor can be profitably used in the sugar plantations is yet a problem, but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

The Commissioners take pains to express their united opinion that the plan outlined for the Government of Hawaii cannot be regarded as a precedent for Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying on this point: "Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government for Porto Rico and the Philippines. In view of this apparent expectation or belief on the part of many good people in the United States, the Commission deems it proper to observe that the people of Hawaii are capable of self-government and have proved this by the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii and the adoption of a Constitution and code of laws which would compare favorably with those of any other government, and under such conditions and laws have maintained a stable government for several years, worthy of a free people. The people of those islands are more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States, while the laws of the little Republic are largely taken from the laws of this country."

"It cannot be said that either the Porto Ricans or the Filipinos are at all familiar with our system of government or with any other based on the principle of liberty. The underlying theory of our Government is the right of self-government, and a people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with responsibilities and duties attaching to a free government. These remarks are made to negative the idea that because the people of the Hawaiian Islands can, in the judgment of the Commission, be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equal to that given the people in the State of Hawaii, it can safely be inferred that other insular possessions, which the United States have or may acquire by treaty with Spain can be granted equal freedom in government."

The report is unanimous except on one point, on which President Dole makes a minority recommendation. This recommendation is for a board of advisers to the Governor of the Territory, and he recommends that the Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Lands shall be constituted special counselors of the Governor, to be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy.

Mr. Dole gives as his reason for this recommendation the fear that without some such provision the Governor may arrogate to himself greater power than is contemplated, outlining his reasons for this position. He says: "While with some misgivings I have assented to the provisions of the majority report, which places the executive power of the Territory in the hands of one individual and does away with the Executive Council, I am unable to accept those which confer upon the Governor the appointment of all the ordinate officers and which, while giving him the appointment of heads of departments, with the approval of the Senate, permit him to remove them without such approval, a power not enjoyed by the President of the United States. Nor can I agree to the absence of any provisions whatever checking the Governor's executive power under the laws excepting as to the approval of the Senate, required in certain appointments."

"The weight of the objection will be better understood in view of the recommendation of the Commissioners that the Legislature shall hold regular sessions but once in two years, as heretofore, which circumstances would furnish the Governor with the opportunity, if he should choose to seize it, of removing any or all heads of departments immediately after the termination of the regular session of the Legislature and filling their place with persons whose positions would be valid until the next session of the Senate, which might not occur for nearly two years. By this means a Governor, acting within his authority, could substantially evade the provision requiring these appointments to be approved

by the Senate. The performance of the character under the Monarchy are too fresh in the minds of the Hawaiian community to permit them to contemplate without dismay the possibility of a repetition thereof."

"The Governor, under the provisions of the act recommended by the Commission, will have less check in his administration of affairs than was the case with the Governor under the Monarchy, excepting only in the matter of office."

The majority in their report express the opinion that the precaution is not necessary, saying that "the history of territories of the United States, covering many years of experience, has not, in the opinion of the Commission, shown a necessity for the creation of any number of advisers."

Of the other two bills, one relates to Hawaiian silver and the treasury notes and the other to postal savings banks in Hawaii. The first provides that un-minted Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of dues to the Government of Hawaii and the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of \$500 to either government be purchased and received as bullion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

The other is a bill which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal saving banks, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on the 1st of July, 1899 and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The report contains an inventory of the public property of the Republic which now inures to the United States, which is of an estimated value of \$10,418,749, distributed as follows: Government public land, \$4,147,700; Government lots, sites, etc., \$1,481,890; department property, \$4,789,249.

The report gives considerable data in regard to duties collected, showing that under the Dingley bill the amount would have been much greater than it was. This comparison shows that the collection for 1897, which was \$548,483, would have been, under the American law, \$902,706.

The report recommends the construction of a cable to the islands, to be under the control of the United States, which, it says, is demanded by the military condition existing or liable to exist at any time.

Speaking of the character of the population of the islands, and referring especially to the recommendation for conferring citizenship upon the Portuguese and failing to confer it upon the Chinese and Japanese, the report says: "The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the government affairs of the country, and, with the British and Germans and part-blooded Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to be a good class of people for the growth of Republican ideas."

FROM THE MESSAGE.

Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory in the Union, was adopted by the Congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Admiral Miller to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States Minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply, but impressively, accomplished on the 12th day of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The President, officers and troops of the Republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until Congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed S. M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii as Commissioners to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The Commissioners, having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while, at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who, for three-quarters of a century,

have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The Consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States Consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this Government.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that our consular offices having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries, under our consular regulations will, in consequence, terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy of frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to it colonies, at an annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

CONSIDERATION OF BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—When the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today put over till next week consideration of Hawaiian legislation, it was with a feeling on the part of the members that there will be a hard fight before there is any final settlement of the question. Many Senators appear reluctant to take up the problem until it may be handled altogether.

While this is the condition of the general bill, there is a growing belief that the bill extending the customs and navigation laws must be rushed through. It is stated on authority here that there are now under way plans for the importation of immense amounts of merchandise into Hawaii, which pays the small tariff of the islands and which is destined for entry into this country at a clear saving of something like 40 per cent. ad valorem on the goods. From Hawaii the purchasers expect to ship the goods into the United States without the payment of duty.

Senator Perkins will at once confer with Payne and Elkins, who introduced the customs bill, and endeavor to have them put into the measure contract labor, and exclusion clauses, as these are all subjects which come under the Treasury. There will be but that one department concerned in the bill, which it is hoped will be put through, even if the general bill shall fail.

The Hawaiian bill was only considered in a very general way today, the committee deciding to postpone the detail work upon it for a week. This decision was reached because the full report of the Commission had not been printed. At the meeting next Wednesday the measure will be taken up, section by section, and the whole matter will be very carefully considered with the view of presenting it in as perfect shape as possible to the Senate.

Senators Cullom and Morgan, who are members of the Commission, and also members of the committee were present at today's meeting and explained many of the general features of the bill.

Some of the members of the committee indicated a desire to amend the bill in some particulars. Senator Turpie was among those who showed such a disposition. His objection to the bill as reported, was on account of the provision for a Congressional Delegate. The supporters of the bill indicated a willingness to strike out this provision, and it looks as if it will be done.

Julien D. Hayne.

The notorious Julien D. Hayne, as charming a rascal as ever made a swindling a profession, has been found out doubly and is under arrest in New York City. He is charged with defrauding a woman client of \$16,000 and Mrs. Hayne and son have gone on from Iowa to assist in prosecution. This is the first heard of Hayne since he left here under a cloud. He was using the name of Jas. D. Hallen.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.' He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

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